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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

We scarcely remember any former occasion of an Arrival from England, after so long an interval as that which preceded the last, bringing with it so little variety of Intelligence. The Death of Napoleon, we had learnt from a nearer source before. The Coronation had been prospectively detailed, till all classes of Readers had become weary of it; and the Death of the Queen was almost the only event of importance that could be considered as entirely unlooked-for. It has happened, therefore, that a few days have been nearly sufficient to exhaust all the prominent and most interesting details of News from the English Papers, so that we become impatient for another Ship from home.

The Sheet now regularly devoted to the Asiatic Department is, however, a relief to the Reader, under such circumstances as the present; as something new, and we hope useful, is generally to be found there. We continue also to select the most interesting of the unpublished portions of the London Prints for the Political Enquirer; and as the French Journals of August were but cursorily examined after the arrival of those from England, we have returned to their pages for such articles as were hastily passed over on that occasion.

Before we pass to either of these, however, we take occasion to introduce the closing paragraphs of an article given in the JOHN BULL of Saturday, from an English Publication, pointing out the necessity of Reform; and we must add that we have enjoyed much satisfaction at seeing the pages of that Paper with-in the last month chiefly filled from the TRAVELLER, GLOBE, and STAR, three decidedly Whig Papers, the first and last, indeed, quite Radical, according to the modern acceptation of that term. Whether this be done to retrieve or atone for certain former errors and sins against liberal principles, or whether it is a matter of indifference what principles are disseminated, and that these Reforming ones are acceptable as any other, we know not; but for ourselves we are glad to copy doctrines that we believe correct, and recommend principles that we hold to be consistent with equity and conducive to our country's good, whether they come from a sincere, a hypocritical, or an indifferent source; and in this spirit, we give the following a place:—

Reform.—All men, who give themselves the trouble to reflect, see that the reform of the House of Commons is the only measure which can relieve us from our difficulties. Immoderate taxation, the result of the unnecessary wars of the Reign of George III. is the cause of our embarrassments; and that immoderate taxation has been occasioned by the House of Commons, being composed of men not interested to protect the property of the people.

Reform is the only measure which can relieve the country. Retrenchment, not preceded by Reform, is impracticable. Profuse expenditure is wanted, not merely to feed Members of Parliament, but to feed those who have a share in making Members of Parliament. Deprive the Crown of the means of purchasing, and your Government instantly becomes an Oligarchy, composed of Proprietors and Patrons of Boroughs. And it cannot be too often repeated, that of all forms of government, Oligarchy is the most oppressive. Reform is necessary; and either Reform or Revolution will take place; Universal Suffrage would be Revolution.

It is possible, that a good Government might grow out of it; but the paroxysms by which we should arrive at the crisis, would be dreadful.

When Earl Grey, in 1792, established the Society of Friends of the People, for the avowed purpose of bringing men to declare their opinions on the necessity of a Reform of Parliament, I acknowledge that I, at that time, thought that it would be practicable to reform the House of Commons, without departing much from the present form of Borough representation;—that we might reform the different classes of Boroughs according to the different diseases which existed in them:—that we might proceed gradually, little by little, *en tâtonnant*, ever keeping in mind that maxim of the wise physician, *Vel prodesse vel non obesse*, as the first object of our attention. I presumed to point out to that Society the class of Burgage-tenement Boroughs; an Address was voted to the House of Commons, stating the number of Members who sat in that House by the nomination of Proprietors and Patrons. But it was seen, that the correction of this abuse would be injurious to the interests of the leaders of the faction of the great Whig Families; and all further attempts at Reform of Parliament were abandoned. Had Parliament been reformed at that time, we might possibly have avoided the Crusade against French principles.

Reform will take place. To render it beneficial to the Country, it must be a complete correction of the existing abuses. I do not mean by Universal Suffrage, but a Reform which may place the House of Commons in a situation to protect the property of the People. The French Revolution has given us an example of an Assembly adequate to the discharge of this duty, viz. an Assembly elected by men, payers of direct taxes to such an extent, that none can be Electors, except those who are so affected by the payment, that they are interested that taxation should be moderate. I am persuaded that such a Reform will sooner or later take place; though it is possible that resistance to such a Reform may occasion it to be preceded by Revolution.

The Bourbons, the Nobles, and the Fanatics may attempt to re-establish the *ancien regime* in France. They will fail. The pillars on which the fabric stood, are reduced to powder. No art can again cement them into solid masses. If a Representative Government should cease to exist in France, it must be succeeded by a Military Despotism.

In Spain, though the present efforts should fail, yet the Cortes will ultimately be established.

In Germany, the intelligence of people will probably prevail against all the efforts of the Holy Alliance; and Representative Government will be the consequence.

Can any man suppose, that with such examples under its eye, England will long submit to the usurped power of Proprietors and Patrons of Boroughs? Let it be recollected, that this usurped Power is odious to Royalty, insulting to Aristocracy, and oppressive to the People.

There are among those who call themselves Foxites, men who possess both wisdom and integrity. Let them declare that their efforts are directed to obtain an object in which their Country is interested. Their Country will rally round them, and Revolution may be averted.

From the Latest French Papers.*Journal du Commerce, August 4, 1821.*

London, July 30.—The *Courier*, in announcing that a rumor prevailed on the continent that Russia and Austria would shortly publish a manifesto, touching the affairs of Turkey, adds that probably these powers will found their interposition on the same principles of wisdom and disinterestedness which guided them in the affairs of Naples and Piedmont; if such are their intentions, we cannot but rejoice at it; and all Europe will applaud the efforts made with the view to stop the effusion of blood, and to put an end to the atrocities which are on the eve of converting Greece into a horrible slaughter-house and a vast desert.

The Abbey of Westminster has been for some days open to the Public; and all are admitted without tickets; they have nevertheless conducted themselves with much propriety. The part of the hall where the throne is placed is guarded by a corps of boxers, under the direction of Mr. Jackson; and it is observed that these wrestlers conduct themselves with much more politeness towards spectators than the generality of constables are wont to do.

Odessa, July 2.—Jassy has been for some time occupied by the Turks, who have advanced posts as far as the banks of the Pruth, where the Russian troops have consequently been obliged to establish their cantonments.

Frontiers of Moldavia, July 9.—In estimating the sentiments of the Russians upon the Greek enterprise, it is necessary to distinguish the Government of Russia from the people. With the people must be reckoned all the functionaries of the provinces and even of the capital. The Russian people are, without exception, actuated by enthusiasm for the Greeks. They regard their cause as that of one religion and indeed of a common nation. Only ten days ago in the middle of Kischenau, the Capital of the Governorship of Bessarabia, there was an arsenal and a depot of arms for the confederated Greeks. The same thing took place in Odessa.

Vienna, July 23.—According to the latest accounts from Moldavia, it appears that Jordaki has cleared his way, sword in hand, to the frontiers of Turkey; the Turks not occupying the mountains, he has succeeded in his design, and is now out of their reach. The Ottoman forces are concentrated in the neighbourhood of Bucharest, which has given rise to a report that they would fall back altogether upon that town.

Brody, July 15.—Travellers who have arrived from Russia and who are worthy of credit assures us that the Head-Quarters of the Russian Grand Army is at Tulezin; that the Emperor Alexander is expected there, and that all the troops were to advance, in case the Porte should refuse to acquiesce in the required indemnities.

Cronstadt, July 15.—Letters from Bucharest of the 12th announce that Captain Jordan, after having surprised the Turks and dispersed one of their detachments, threw himself into the mountains, where he continues to harass them. The massacres continue in Wallachia. Among the rubbish of the villages, we meet nothing but the inhabitants mutilated with the utmost barbarity: more than a thousand of these wretches have had their noses and ears cut off by the Turks.

Trieste, July 19.—The Austrian Ships which return from the Levant have been frequently visited by armed vessels belonging to the Greeks, who have always treated the Austrian flag with the greatest respect. These same Ships have brought us some late news from the Archipelago and from Peloponnesus. There exists effectively a Government of the Islands, the seat of which is at Hydra; an Island situated to the East of Peloponnesus; but the authority of this Government is not recognised by those who feel themselves no longer under the dominion of the Turks. There exist jealousies among the inhabitants of the different Islands, and each governs itself nearly in its own way. At the same time all these inhabitants make every possible sacrifice to

deliver themselves from the domination of the Porte. It was proposed to establish a general Government at Tripolizza, but this project could not very well be realised unless the Turks evacuate the Morea. They are bused in establishing forts in many of the Islands, and repairing the works abandoned by the Turks, and increasing their extent. The Turks, on the other hand, endeavour to strengthen themselves in the Islands near the Coast of Asia, and use every effort to maintain their footing there. They have sent troops to Scio, where they have entrenched themselves. Samos, Nikaria, and all the little Islands between Samos and Rhodes have been occupied. As long as they are masters of the coast of Asia Minor it will be very difficult for the Greeks to gain possession of these Islands. In the Island of Candia there had been two partial engagements between the Greeks and Turks. The two parties are in presence of each other, and it is presumed that they will yet fight a long while, before the superiority of the one or other be decided. There are many European and American Ships in the Archipelago, and in spite of the war they carry on a very advantageous trade with the Greeks. The latter pay very well for whatever articles are useful in war: they commonly give goods in exchange. Very considerable prizes have been already taken from the Turks.

Paris, August 3.—There is at London a greater speculation than every about a change of Ministers. Among the new Ministers are named Lord Holland, the Marquis of Lansdown, Earl Grey, Lord Erskine, and Mr. Tierney.

The *JOURNAL D'ANVERS* announces the arrival of His Grace the Duke of Wellington at Brussels; he is said to have conversed with two persons who are not named, and to have departed immediately—it is not said whither. We shall only remark that no other Journal from Belgium and from London makes mention of these circumstances, which at the present moment would be of very great importance.

A Letter from the Havannah of April 30th announces that on the preceding evening the frigate of war *PROMPTA* left that port with above seven millions of dollars, accompanied by three other ships of war, escorting a convoy of 55 merchant ships loaded with sugar, coffee, cochineal, indigo, and other articles. This convoy is valued at 100 millions of dollars; the richest, it is said, that ever left Cuba for the continent. This letter adds that two insurgent Corsairs carrying the Artigas flag, had taken a Spanish ship of war, having on board the value of 150,000 dollars.

There died at Middleborough, in the Massachusetts, at the age of 103 years, an individual whose family consisted of 10 children, 63 grand children, 134 great grand children, and many of their offspring. At the time of his decease there were 172 of these persons alive. At Brienswick, in Maine, a woman who died at the age of 97 years and eight months, had a family of 12 children, 151 grand-children, and 400 great-grand-children, and almost all of them alive at her death.

Journal du Commerce, August 5, 1821.

London, Aug. 1.—Letters from Malta, dated June 14th, announce that they had there received orders to embark for the Ionian Islands all the disposal troops. New barracks are preparing there for the troops which are expected from England.

Our forces on the Mediterranean are at this moment composed of eight regiments, not including the Garrison of Gibraltar, which is composed of four regiments.

Mr. Ridgway has published to-day two remarkable pamphlets concerning the Greek Insurrection. One of these productions is intitled "Remarks on the present situation of Turkey, considered in its commercial and political relations with England;" the author points out the commercial advantages that would result to Great Britain from the independance of the Greeks, and the means which that power has at its command to contribute to their regeneration. The title of the other is, "The Cause of Greece the Cause of Europe," and this production is given as a translation from a German work. In this the author maintains the

the Turks have remained to this day what they were when their first ships touched the coasts of Europe: barbarous Asiatics who have nothing in common with the nations of Europe but the soil. Our manners, our civilization, our sciences, our arts are still unknown to them, whilst the Greeks, in spite of the conquest, have not only continued to be a nation, but a European people. They still speak the language of their ancestors; they profess and practice the religion which prevails in Europe; their customs are those of Europeans; they build and defend their towns and villages with the same industry and the same activity as other European nations; the Turks, on the contrary, in their indolence, allow all these to fall to ruins. The Greeks are also remarked for an indefatigable activity in the conduct of their domestic affairs and of foreign commerce. The author, after having set forth all the considerations which ought to induce Christian nations to take the part of the Greeks, concludes his work by pressing them to make common cause with them.

Constantinople, June 28.—On the 17th of this month a second Packet-boat arrived from Odessa; but the Turkish frigate stationed at the entrance of the Black-Sea prevented it from entering from the strait. As soon as Mr. Strogonoff was informed of it, he dispatched one of his under-interpreters to the Captain Pasha to demand entrance for the Packet-boat, having on board a Courier, charged with dispatches for the Russian embassy. The Admiral answered that the entrance of the Packet-boat was forbidden by the express orders of his Highness; and that if she attempted to enter he would send her to the bottom; but that he would not prevent the Courier from disembarking. The rumour having then gone abroad that the Porte had placed a guard on board the Packet-boat, and the Austrian Internuncio having complained of this violation of the law of nations, the Reis-Effendi declared that this affair was a deception; and that he knew very well that it would be an act of hostility committed towards a power with which they strove to be at peace.

The bad news received from the Morea, occasioned on the 19th a Meeting of the Chief Functionaries of the State. They wished to engage the Janissaries to allow a corps to be selected from among them, destined to act in the Morea, for the defence of Islamism; but the representatives of the Janissaries sitting in the Divan not only refused to agree to this plan, but also declared that their constituents had changed their mind on the subject of the new Military Regulation to be introduced, to which they had given their consent in the month of May, and that every thing must remain on the ancient footing. It was in a Divan held on the 20th of June at the residence of the Captain Pasha, that it had been resolved to deprive Killa Bey of the Command of the Turkish fleet, to put Kara-Ali in his place, and to reinforce the squadron of the Archipelago with six ships of war and eight gun boats.

Petersburgh, July 10.—The Emperor has addressed the subjoined Rescript to the Exarch of Georgia, Metropolitan of Cartabnia and of Kachetia, &c.

"Your Apostolic labours among the people of the Caucasus, plunged in idolatry, which you have converted to the faith, have since your sojourn in Georgia, continually attracted our particular attention; it is by your indefatigable activity that the spiritual part of your functions is organised in I' Imirète; it is by your zeal that the warlike inhabitants of Ossetia have embraced Christianity, and that the law of the Saviour rests upon a solid basis in Georgia; it is thus that you have justified our confidence and acquired new claims to our imperial gratitude. Wishing to reward your services, we have regarded it as a duty to confer on you the order of S, Wladimir of the first class, of which we send you the insignia, authorising you to wear them agreeably to the statutes. I am your affectionate.

Zarskoe-Zelo, June 11, 1821.

ALEXANDER.

Stockholm, July 19.—Our military state presents at this moment an effective body of 185,910 men, every kind, not including the army of citizens and the landsturm: viz. Sweden 140,309 men, and about 262 vessels of every size, carrying 2,679 guns;

and Norway 45,602 men and 126 ships of war, carrying 564 guns. It is observed that the sea and land forces are disposed in such a manner as to be ready to commence a campaign on the first signal, if circumstances require it.

Vienna, July 24.—The march of the Russian troops is now beyond doubt. A part of the army of the south at this moment traverses Podolia to repair to the vicinity of Kamienieck. The army commanded in chief by general Wittgenstien marches towards Bessarabia, after having been reinforced by a body which formed part of the first army commanded by general Sacken.

Recent letters from Constantinople give it for certain that Baron Strogonoff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has been conducted to the Seven Towers, in spite of the earnest representations made by the Ambassadors of the Christian powers, to obtain permission for this diplomatist to retire to Odessa.

According to the latest accounts received from Hermanstadt, Ypsilanti was still placed in a very critical position; at the same time the Turks were not considered as firmly established either at Jassy or at Bucharest, the occupation of these cities being directly contrary to the treaties with Russia. It was known besides that the Hæteristes who had been dispersed in Wallachia were repairing, singly furnished with good passports through Transylvania and Buckorine into Bessarabia, where they must already have assembled to the amount of many thousands. In the mean time Wallachia has been transformed by the Turks into a desert, all the inhabitants have fled into the woods; many places are entirely abandoned. In others there remained only invalids. Wherever the Turks meet the scattered peasants or are superior to the Greeks in number, they cut off their heads; their noses, or their ears, or cut out their tongues, which they send to their chiefs. A great number of sacks filled with these humble trophies have already been forwarded from Bucharest to Constantinople.

Venice, July 19.—Our Gazette published the subjoined extract of a letter from Patras of April 28.

"Patras, the rich Patras, exists no more! Four houses belonging to the Consuls and some huts, is all that remains of a city which had nearly become the rival of Smyrna. The Morea presents only the appearance of a slaughter-house. The French Consul has gathered together, protected, and saved the last remnant of the inhabitants of Patras. His name will be immortal in Greece: the services he has rendered are above all praise. But while he saved alternately Christians and Turks, wretches to which he had afforded hospitality revolted against him, and wished to assassinate him, in order to possess themselves of the deposits made at the Consulship. These wretches are one called Malherti, a Corsican, another Corsican, who tore the French Cockade, and one Anino, a physician of Piedmont. They have taken flight. Achmet Den, a Turkish boy, has come to the assistance of the Consul.

Brussels, August 1.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of England, travelling under the name of the Countess of Haya, with her suite, and Count Linsingen, arrived to-day in this city. This morning the Princess departed for Spa.

It was by mistake that a Journal announced the arrival of the Duke of Wellington. Notwithstanding, His Grace is expected every moment.

The following are the details promised yesterday by the *MERCURE SURVEILLANT*.

We announced yesterday that Prince Hohenlehe had been assassinated by a student. This Prince was then at the waters of Boukerau; his assassin is called Hofhaus, and he was studying at the university of Wurtzburgh.

The accounts we have since received bear that the wound inflicted on the Prince is happily not mortal. We are greatly surprised that this intelligence given in the Journals of Dusseldorf and Aix-la-Chapelle, is not announced in the Frankfort papers.

Russian National Song.

I.
Upon its little turf hill, the desert's charm and pride,
The tall oak in his majesty extends his branches, wide:
His shadow covers half the waste, and there he stands alone,
Like a poor soldier on the watch, a sad abandoned one!

II.
And who, when wakes the glowing gun, thy friendly shade shall seek?
Or shield thee when the thunder rolls, and when the lightnings break?
No graceful pine protects thee now, no willow waves its head,
No sheltering ivy's dark green leaves are midst thy branches spread!

III.
Alas! 'tis sad to stand alone, thus banished from the grove;
But bitterer far for youth to mourn divided from his love!
Though gold and silver, wealth and fame, and honours he possess,
With none to enjoy them, none to share, they are but nothingness.

IV.
Cold is the converse of the world—a greeting, and no more!
And beauty's converse colder still—a word and all is o'er:
Some shun my presence, and from some scorn bids my spirit fly:
Though all are lovers, all are friends, till tempests veil the sky.

V.
But where's the breast where I may sleep, when those dark moments come?
For he who loved me cannot hear, he slumbers in the tomb!
Alas! I long have lost the joys of friend and family,
And the fair maid that I adore looks carelessly on me:

VI.
No aged parents on our heads their benedictions pour:
No children to our bosoms creep, or play upon our floor;
O take away your wealth, your fame, your honours, treasures vile,
And give me in their stead, a home—a love—and love's sweet smile.

Preservation of Harness.—The *FARMER'S JOURNAL* contains a letter from W. M. Dinsdale, strongly recommending the following method of preserving leather harness and traces, engine hose, boots and shoes, cording, sheep-nets, cart covers, stack-cloths, &c.:—Take of neats' foot oil one quart; bees wax (cut small) one oz.; oil of tar half a pound by weight; and after simmering the neats' oil and wax a little in a pipkin, the oil of tar must be added, when, after a gentle simmering again for a few minutes, stirring it the whole time with a stick, the mixture will be finished, at the same time, if an ounce of naphtha be come-at-able, and the purpose for which it is to be used should render the expense no object, the composition will, by the addition thereof, receive considerable improvement. It is used precisely as oil would be applied; and where it may be required to soften old and hardened leather, a washing or sponging with hot water first is advisable, and the liquid should be driven in before the fire. Leather or cordage dressed with this liquid never rots, hardens, grows mouldy, or perishes with blacking; it is likewise a complete destroyer of scabiness in sheep and other animals. As to the expense, one application of this fluid is superior to four or five of oil.

Constitutional Association.—Sir John Sewell, the Chairman of what is called the Constitutional Association for prosecuting Seditious and Treasonable Libels, is the person who was Judge of the Admiralty at Malta at the time such a table of fees was exhibited in the Admiralty Court as provoked Lord Cochrane, as our readers may recollect, to tear it indignantly down and trample it under foot. The officers of the Navy applauded the conduct of the Noble Lord, who afterwards referred to those fees in the House of Commons, where he excited a general laugh, by proposing to produce a Malta proctor's bill, which he said was above 30 yards long. * A Calcutta Indictment or Information for Libel would beat the Malta Proctor's bill hollow; and give *yards* for yards at least.—ED.

Steam Packets.—Steam Packets are now established, and sail regularly twice a week between Bristol and Cork. It is calculated that they will make the passage in 30 hours; and, according to this arrangement, a traveller may sleep in London on a Friday night, and eat his dinner in Cork on the Sunday following!

Statistics.—The following tables is given in the Foreign Journals, as an approximation to a comparative census of the population of the Greeks and Turks in Turkey in Europe:—

	Greeks.	Turks.
Thrace, including Constantinople	587,000	343,000
Macedonia	724,000	241,000
Thessaly	572,000	60,000
Albania	691,000	363,000
Morea	300,000	35,000
Bulgaria	620,000	170,000
Wallachia	360,000	18,000
Moldavia	225,000	30,000
Servia	780,000	160,000
Bosnia and Dependencies	420,000	140,000
Total	5,268,000	1,592,000

Apograph.—An instrument for copying drawings, &c. called an Apograph, has been invented by Mr. A. Smith, of the Water of Air Stone Manufactory. It is so constructed, that drawings of any kind may be copied by it upon paper, copper, or any other substance capable of receiving an impression, upon a scale either extended, reduced, or the same as the original.

Worthy Example.—The inhabitants of Carmarthen have set a worthy example to the Electors of the Kingdom; Mr. Jones comes into Parliament for that Borough, without a single shilling's expense; and his constituents have determined to pay the fees for him at the House of Commons, on his taking his seat.

Methodists.—The Annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists opened at Manchester, on Wednesday (July 25). There has been an increase of members in that body during the last year, to the amount of 10,000.

Pentateuch.—A manuscript *Pentateuch* has been presented to the Atheneum Library at Liverpool: it is beautifully written on a roll of fine vellum, four inches in breadth, and more than 45 feet long; it is attached to an ivory roller, and inclosed in a crimson velvet cover.

Coronation.—The aggregate sum lost by those who erected stands and booths, for the accommodation of persons to see the procession at the Coronation, has been calculated at not less than £40,000.

Aerostation.—It is a fact interesting to science, and important to the progress of Aerostation, that the Balloon in which Mr. Green ascended from the Park, on the day of the Coronation, was filled with ordinary coal-gas, or carburetted hydrogen, instead of gas prepared from sulphuric acid and zinc, or iron filings, by the usual tedious and expensive process. A pipe was laid on to the main which supplies the street lamps, and the balloon was filled without solicitude in a shorter time than the same operation was ever performed before, and at the expense of 5*l*. Taking the gas at 55*l* and the diameter at 32 feet, the power of ascension exceeded 7 cwt. Of course the machine acted well, and the ascent was one of the most beautiful ever beheld since the first ascent of Lunardia, in 1785. The varied currents of air in the atmosphere were strikingly exemplified. The wind was nearly east; but at a certain height, the balloon was wafted northward, then eastward; and it fell at the distance of only thirteen miles, after making traverses of nearly fifty miles in forty-five minutes.

Luna Natural.—A few days since, a sow belonging to a person in Salisbury farrowed eight pigs, the head of one of which was of a most remarkable formation. It had no projecting snout; but the head was very short, not projecting beyond the ears. The face was quite flat, and bore upon it an imperfect appearance of eyes, mouth, and nostrils. It was equal in size to the rest of the litter, but without any hair or bristles on its skin, and its toes, which were very long, turned upward. It lived 20 minutes after it was farrowed. It is now preserved in spirits, and in the possession of the owner, Mr. Cobden, of Gigant-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Imprisonment of Napoleon.

(Morning Chronicle, August 10, 1821.)

The following Memorial, which was presented to the Congress of Sovereigns, has never been published:—

No. I.—LETTER DELIVERED TO THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS AT THE CONGRESS OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE AND LAYBACH.

Royalty has no judges upon earth; nevertheless, as the Sovereigns, in despoiling it of its most sacred attribute, have submitted it to their tribunal, I come with a respectful confidence to speak to them in favour of a Monarch for a long time acknowledged by themselves, but now a captive in their name, and presenting to the universe an example of the greatest and the most terrible vicissitudes ever known. Who henceforward can pronounce himself secure, if inviolability be thus violated?

Faithful to his dignity, superior to misfortune, he waits for death alone to put an end to his torments; but I, torn unexpectedly from the fatal rock where I lavished my pious cares upon him, I will still consecrate from afar to him the remainder of a decaying life, and will endeavour to soften the evil which I can no longer partake with him.

This sacred mission which I have ventured to undertake at this moment, I have given to myself, urged by my tender devotion for his person, and in the warmth of my private affection for him who was my master.

A stranger here to all politics, I will have no other impulsion, I will take no other guide than this sacred and holy moral, which binds kings and nations. It will be my strong hold, my right, my excuse.

Napoleon is upon this rock a prey to torments, to privations of every kind, to the ill-treatment of men and to the calamities of climate. It is now a notorious fact, proved beyond a doubt by the authentic documents which have come from the place itself, some of which I venture to lay before the eyes of the High Sovereigns.

If the laws of war—if the laws of nations were to be forgotten for the repose of the world,—was it ever said that Humanity must share their fate and be also prostrated?

For three years, peace has every where succeeded to war, passions are calmed, nations and individuals are reconciled—Governments and parties have thrown off their armour—common law has every where resumed its empire. One man alone has not participated in these benefits; he still, alone, remains out of the pale of human laws, thrown upon a sterile rock, abandoned to a consuming climate, and devoted to the agonies of a lingering death, which hatred and outrages daily embitter. What duration has been fixed for so extraordinary a punishment? If he is condemned to live, is not this state of exception too cruel?—Is it not infinitely more so than if he were condemned to die? And what have been his crimes? Before whom has he been heard? Where is the tribunal? Where is his sentence—his Judges—their rights? Will it be said that there is no other guarantee—that there are no other securities for him than a prison, chains, and death? Will it be said that no confidence can be placed in his acts—in his promises—in his oath? Will his return from Elba be cited? But he was then a Sovereign—treaties were signed with him. *Were they kept?* There last time, in abandoning the Continent, he abdicated all Sovereignty, he declared his political career to be terminated. It is therefore quite a different state of things. But even in the extreme case, that death alone could satiate hate and fear, why was it not given to him boldly? Here are his own words—“A quick death without being more just, would be more humane, and less odious—it would be a blessing!” These are his own expressions, written and repeated—who will dare to bely them?

What motives can be sufficiently powerful to perpetrate or to justify such an intolerable situation? Is it wished to punish his past invasions? But nations have exhausted their resentment in victory; they are silent. Would it be wished to use reprisals? But Napoleon was master as well as others. Has he ever acted so? Let a reference be made to Austerlitz—to the bivouac of Moravia—to Vienna—to Tilsit—and to the conferences at Dresden. Let them even refer to that part of his conduct which will appear least defensible in the eyes of history. Charles the Fourth, captive in his hands, could, at his own pleasure, and always as a King, live in Compeigne, Marseilles, or Rome; and Ferdinand was always treated at Valençay with all the care and respect to which he could possibly pretend. A Prince who disputed the throne with him fell into his hands. What use did Napoleon make of his conquest? The immediate liberation of the captive bears witness to his magnanimity, and history will consecrate it by the side of the indignities with which he has been loaded.

Did they deem it a duty to renew for him the ostracism of the ancients? But the ancients, in driving from amongst them talents which they thought formidable, did not immolate their victim; they did not transport him to another world, nor fix him on a frightful rock, nor chain him under a burning climate. In a word let not nature be accused of a crime which it would seem fear alone prevented from being perpetrated here.

Finally is there any dread of the effects which that name might produce amongst us? Have a care that the grand object does not fail. Persecution invariably interests the world; it always agitates the generous mass of the people; and, if partisans are wanting, is it not sufficient to make a few martyrs? What necessity is there for such strange and extraordinary measures? Why thus violate at once the law of nations, the law of Sovereigns, and that of private individuals?

Amongst civilized nations, fury is pacified at the sight of a disarmed enemy; and even amongst savages, he who has confided himself to their good faith is held sacred every where. Why then should this painful struggle be kept up against the claims of humanity, of justice, of religion, of morality, of policy, and of all the laws of civilised nations? Why not rather comply with the dictates of generosity, with what is required by dignity, by glory, and by true interest? Let us venture to pronounce here, that the rare examples of Kings devoted to torments and to death, have been invariably stigmatized by history; and it cannot recal them without horror to nations, nor to Kings without a shock.

Since I was dragged away from St. Helena, I am personally ignorant of whatever alterations may have been made in Napoleon's treatment; but before my departure it was intolerable, whether with respect to his personal dignity, or his moral and physical existence. But even if the modifications so long in vain demanded by his servants have been granted, the fatal influence of the climate cannot be changed, nor all the horrors of that frightful abode. These alone are sufficient to poison all the sources of life. There is not a dungeon in Europe, that would not be preferable, nor is there a human being, whatever might be his strength of mind, or of body, who could long resist the terrible effects of so pernicious a prison: consequently, the victim is already attacked by a malady which must infallibly conduct him to the grave in a short time. The faculty has not hesitated to pronounce it, and in the agonies of my soul I venture to lay it before the august Sovereigns, leaving it to their humanity, to their own hearts, and to their high wisdom, to provide a remedy.

My respect and my devotion to sovereignty cannot possibly be made an accusation against me. These testimonies of my life will be, in this moment, the guarantee for my hardihood towards the High Sovereigns, as the feeling of their dignity, of their interests, and of their glory, will remain that of my hopes and of my vows.

(Signed) Count de LAS CASAS.

No. II.—LETTER TO THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, WHICH ACCOMPANIED NO. I. A SIMILAR NOTE, WITH THE NECESSARY VARIATIONS, WAS SENT TO THE OTHER SOVEREIGNS.

SIRE—I ventured, on the 16th of February last, to lay at your Majesty's feet the solicitude and the vows of a faithful servant, in behalf of his master.

Let your Majesty be pleased to pardon my perseverance, should it be troublesome to you. I dare to place here, under your eyes, a new Note in behalf of him who was your brother and whom you made your son. I take the liberty to accompany it with some authentic Documents.

Sire, my hopes and my excusses rest in the private qualities and the profound virtues of your Majesty. Europe is happy to acknowledge and to proclaim, in you, the most upright, the most moral, the most humane, and the most religious of men; and, nevertheless, it is in your name that he, to whom your united your dear daughter—he, whom choice and religion have made your son, is tortured and murdered.

Ah! tremble! lest his bloody garment is one day brought before your eyes!! And, when the day of eternal justice arrives—when the Supreme Judge of men and kings, in pronouncing the terrible judgments, will demand, “*What hast thou done with thy son? What is become of him?*” Hast thou separated the husband from the wife? How hast thou dared to disunite those, who were joined together and blessed in my name? I can grant victory to whom it pleases me, but none can abuse it, against my holy laws, without incurring my wrath..”

Sire, I stop. Have I said too much? I pray your Majesty to pardon me; they are the disturbed sentiments and piercing cries which the murder of my master, perpetrated before my eyes, extorts from me.

Sire, at your knees, and out of my mind, I supplicate your intercession; it is against murder that I invoke you! Ah! be not insensible.

(Signed) Count de LAS CASAS.

No. III.—LETTER SENT, ALONG WITH NO. I., TO THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER, DURING THE CONFERENCES AT LAYBACH. ONE OF A SIMILAR TENOR, WITH THE NECESSARY VARIATIONS WAS ALSO SENT TO THE OTHER SOVEREIGNS.

SIRE—A new and a solemn occasion has given me an opportunity of addressing your Majesty with humble and respectful accents, which I again eagerly avail myself of.

I fear but little to make myself importunate; my excuse and my pardon consist in the generosity of your Majesty's mind.

Sire, to call, at this moment, your attention, and that of your High Allies, to the august Captive who was my master, and whom you, for a long time, called your friend and your brother—to endeavour to turn your thoughts and theirs to this victim whose cruel agonies are always present to my eyes, is, I know sounding the knell of death in the midst of joy and festivity;—but, in doing it, Sire, I believe that, even in your Majesty's eyes, I shall fulfil an honourable and a pious duty, the accomplishment of which will be always dear to me, however it may be attended with peril to myself.

Sire, reduced to a state of infirmity and weakness, which scarcely permits me to combine together a few ideas, I follow the instinct of my soul, in default of the faculties of the head, by contenting myself with literally reproducing to your Majesty the Note which I presumed to address to you at Aix-la-Chapelle, especially as circumstances have remained the same; and nothing having been changed since that period, I could do no better than again lay before your Majesty's eyes the same picture, the same facts, the same reasonings, and the same truths.

Only, that in spite of what I then affirmed, the Illustrious Victim still breathes, contrary to my expectation and to that of the faculty—if he has not already sunk, I ventured to observe to your Majesty that such an unexpected prolongation of life, which to him is only a continuation of punishment, is perhaps for your Majesty a blessing from Heaven, which Providence has ordained for your heart and for your memory. . . . Ah! Sire, then there is yet time!! But the precious moment may escape in an instant from all your power. And then what will avail those tardy, powerless regrets which will never be able to pacify your conscience, or restore to your memory acts the most magnanimous, the most generous in their nature, the most gloriously sweet, the most moral, the most recommendable to posterity, the best understood, perhaps, of all those with which you could embellish your glorious reign; I mean forgetfulness of injuries, a disdain of vengeance, the recollections of an old friendship, and finally, the respect due to the royalty of majesty and to the anointed of the Lord.

Sire, since my return to Europe, separated from the society of men, a prey to sufferings which do not admit of hope, and which were first engendered at St. Helena, belonging henceforth more to the other world than to this, I elevate my hands daily with ardour in my retreat to the All Powerful, that he may be pleased to touch your Majesty's heart, and to enlighten it upon a subject so essential to your interests and to your glory.

(Signed) Count de LAS CASAS.

Abolition of the Slave Trade.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECENT PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN LEGISLATURE.

These powers entertain the opinion that nothing short of the concession of a qualified right of visitation and search can practically suppress the Slave Trade. An association of armed ships is contemplated to form a species of Naval Police, to be stationed principally in the African Seas, where the Commander of the Ships will be enabled to co-operate in harmony and concert.

The United States have been earnestly invited by the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the British Government, to join in the same or similar arrangements, and this invitation has been sanctioned and enforced by an unanimous vote of the House of Lords and Commons, in a manner that precludes all doubts as to the sincerity and benevolence of their designs.

In answer to this invitation, the President of the United States has expressed his regret that the stipulations in the Treaties communicated, are of a character to which the peculiar situation and Institutions of the United States do not permit them to accede.

The Committee will observe in the first instance, that a mutual right of search appears to be indispensable to the great object of Abolition; for while flags remain as a cover for this traffic, against the right of search, by any vessels except of the same nation, the chance of detection will be much less than it would be if the right of search was extended to vessels of other Powers; and as soon as any one nation should cease to be vigilant in the discovery of infractions practised on its own Code, the slave-dealers would avail themselves of a system of obtaining fraudulent papers, and concealing the real ownership under the cover of such flags, which would be carried on with such address as to render it easy for the citizens or subjects of one State to evade their own municipal laws; but if a concerted system existed, and a qualified right of mutual search was granted, the apprehension of these practical offenders would be reduced to a much greater certainty, and the very knowledge of the existence of an active and vigorous system of co-operation, would divert many from this traffic, as the unlawful trade would become too hazardous for profitable speculation.

In relation to any inconveniences that might result from such an arrangement, the commerce of the United States is so limited on the African coast that it could not be much affected by it; and, as it regards economy, the expence of stationing a few vessels on that coast would not be much greater than to maintain them at any other place.

The Committee have briefly noticed the practical results of a reciprocal right of search, as it bears on the Slave Trade; but the objection as to the propriety of ceding this right remains. It is with deference that the Committee undertake to make any remarks upon it; they bear in recollection the opinion entertained in this country on the practice of searching neutral vessels in time of war? but they cannot perceive that the right under discussion is in principle allied, in any degree to the general question of search; it can involve no commitment, nor is it susceptible of any unfavourable inference on that subject, and even if there were any affinity between the cases, the necessity of a special agreement would be inconsistent with the idea of existing rights. The proposal itself, in the manner made, is a total abandonment on the part of England of any claim to visit and search vessels in a time of peace, and this question has been unequivocally decided in the negative in her Admiralty Courts.

Although it is not among the objections that the desired arrangement would give any colour to a claim or right of search in time of peace, yet, lest the case in this respect may be prejudiced in the minds of any, the Committee will observe, that the right of search in time of peace is one that is not claimed by any Power as a part of the Law of Nations. No nation pretends that it can exercise the right of visitation and search upon the common and unappropriated parts of the sea, except upon the Belligerent claim. A recent decision in the British Admiralty Court, in the case of the French slave ship *Le Louis*, is clear and decisive on this point. The case is annexed to this Report.

In regard then to the reciprocal right wished to be ceded, it is reduced to the simple inquiry, whether in practice it will be beneficial to the two contracting nations? Its exercise, so far as it relates to the detention of vessels, as it is confined to the fact of slaves being actually on board, precludes almost the possibility of accident or much inconvenience.

This exchange of the right of search (limited in duration, or to continue at pleasure, for the sake of experiment) might, it is anxiously hoped, be so restricted to vessels and seas, and with such civil and harmonious stipulations as not to be unacceptable.

The feelings of this country on the general question of search have often been roused to a degree of excitement that evince their unchangeable character; but the American people will readily see the distinction between the cases; the one, in its exercise to the extent claimed, will ever produce irritation and excite a patriotic spirit of resistance; the other is amicable and charitable: the justness and nobleness of the undertaking are worthy of the combined concern of Christian Nations.

The detestable crime of kidnapping the unoffending inhabitants of one country, and chaining them to slavery in another, is marked with all the atrociousness of piracy, and as such it is stigmatised and punishable by our own laws.

To efface this reproachful stain from the character of civilised mankind, would be the proudest triumph that could be achieved in the cause of humanity. On this subject, the United States having led the way, owe it to themselves to give their influence and cordial co-operation to any measure that will accomplish the great and good purpose; but this happy result, experience has demonstrated, cannot be realised by any system, except a concession by the maritime Powers to each other's ships of war, of a qualified right of search. If this object was generally attained, it is confidently believed that the active exertions of even a few nations would be sufficient entirely to suppress the Slave Trade.

The slave dealers could be successfully assailed on the coast upon which the trade originates, as they must necessarily consume more time in the collection and embarkation of their cargoes, than in the subsequent distribution in the markets for which they are destined. This renders that coast the most advantageous position for their apprehension; and besides, the African coast frequented by slave ships is indented with so few commodious or accessible harbours, that, notwithstanding its great extent it could be guarded by the vigilance of a small number of cruisers. But if the slave ships are permitted to escape from the African coast, and to be dispersed to different parts of the world, their capture would be rendered uncertain and hopeless.

The Committee, after much reflection, offer the following Resolution:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to enter into such arrangements as he may deem suitable and proper, with one or more of the Maritime Powers of Europe for the effectual Abolition of the African Slave Trade."

The Farewell.

Farewell! farewell! it dies upon the breeze:
Once more the night-wind whistles through the trees:
Again she starts and listens.—All is still;
For Alfred's steed has cross'd the farthest hill.
There is an hour when the full heart would weep,
But has no tears: there is a grief so deep,
Which, while it leaves a wound that will not heal,
Inflicts no pang; "a grief which cannot feel!"
Such was the hour, the grief which Emma knew,
When Alfred vanish'd from her ling'ring view:
Speechless she stood, nor turn'd to gaze around:
Oh! might she once more catch the panting sound!
Again the breeze came by; no whisper spoke!
Again her trembling voice the silence broke.
"Alfred, farewell! a long farewell!" she cried;
And thought some kindred mourner's voice replied.
'Twas the wild echo of the woods she heard:
Alfred was gone! his war-horse, fiercely spur'd,
Was bearing him to the ensanguin'd plan,
To join the brave, and fall among the slain!

Italian Beggars and Mendicant Monkeys.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

On looking over a morning paper two days ago, I observed what purported to be a Special Report from the Anti-Mendicity Society on the subject of Italian beggars and mendicant monkeys. From this report it would appear that these, terrible nuisances are as rapidly increasing in our streets as labourers' children, liberal ideas, or any other of the evils with which this ill-fated country seems doomed to be deluged.

Now, Sir, I was very much struck by this report, both because I have the highest regard for the excellent Society in question, since I verily believe, that, unlike other reformers, some of its members at least begin their reform where charity usually ends, I mean at home; determining, by all manner of means, to eschew beggary themselves. And also because I have myself lately noticed a remarkable reflux of these monkeys and Italians, especially under the arcades of the Kins's Theatre, which I happened to pass on the day of the last Opera rehearsal. Judge then, Sir, how I was delighted to find such a subject in such hands—to learn that the gigantic strides of this portentous evil would next Session be arrested by that only true remedy for all disorders moral and physical, "a legislative enactment." Sir, to borrow a phrase of a Noble Marquess, I was loudly expressing my *inexpressible* joy, when I was stopped short by an antiquarian friend of mine, a matter of fact man, who assured me that there was not the slightest ground for the notion that this evil was increasing.—"Sir, said he, 'monkeys' tricks have for ages formed part of the ancient and established usages observed in our public festivities. The ape was always a favourite part of the jocularists' troop.—Ben Jonson, in one of his Prefaces, seems to think the want of him a defect, for he says apologetically—He (the author) has no sword and buckler-men at his fair, as was usual; and see here, again, our adherence to the customs of old—Nor hath he a well educated ape in a chain to leap forward for the King of England, and back for the Prince of Wales, and sit on his haunches for the Pope and the King of Spain, Sir, it was always so practised." Allow me, therefore, Mr. Editor, through the medium of your valuable Paper, to undeceive the excellent Society alluded to, nothing doubting but that when that useful and admirable Institution shall discover that this supposed innovation is really no innovation at all, the intended legislative enactment will be dropped. Really, Sir, to say nothing of the arguments that might be deduced from those high authorities, Monbodo and Philip Quarle, it does appear to me that monkeys have clearly an *hereditary right* to toleration in our Island—a right handed down to them from their and our ancestors—venerable from the rust of time—pillar'd on an unbroken chain of precedents from century to century (I am again trespassing on the language of a Noble Marquess), and that they may at all rates be safely left to the operation of the present Alien Act.

As to the Italians, I confess I suspect that the mention of them in the report arose from some shade of a late popular prejudice against that nation—a taint which I had hardly imagined even their frequent intercourse with mendicants could have communicated to so enlightened a Society.

I am Sir, your obedient Servant,

London, July 28, 8121.

ABON HASSAN.

Another Letter on East Indian Loans.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

The statement of the Loans which the East India Company have made in India is generally correct, but the observation, that any injustice has been done, or is intended is altogether unfounded.

All the present creditors of the Company have the option to remain so on the terms of their original agreement, or to go into the New Loan, if they think proper so to do; but the choice is in themselves exclusively, and there is no constraint of any sort from any act of the East India Company.

On the same grounds, and founded on the same principles, it surely is reasonable, that an option ought to remain with the East India Company, always consistent, however, with such original engagements, to borrow on better terms than they have hitherto done, if a superflux of money, either in India or in England, should enable them to do so.

If the British Government wanted to make a Loan here at present, surely it would be their policy to borrow on those favourable terms which the abundance of money, and the comparatively high price of the Funds, would secure, whether to supply any deficiency in the Ways and Means of the year, or pay off some existing stock which, agreeably to the terms on which the debt was contracted, they have the option of discharging.

The East India Company find that money is abundant in India; that the state of trade in this country is discouraging to the importation of Indian produce into England; and that their creditors, who have the option either to receive the interest of their debts in India in specie, or receive it by Bills on the Company's Treasury at home, 2s. 6d. the rupee pursue the latter course to an extent beyond all former precedent.

The consequence is, that a very large sum which heretofore was annually paid for interest to the creditors in India, now remains there altogether unemployed. Bills in lieu thereof are demanded and received by the creditor—those bills press upon the Treasury at home, and considerable inconvenience is occasioned and great loss sustained by providing for those bills.

Under those circumstances, the Company very naturally wish to employ this money which lies unproductive in India, in the payment of part of their debt, and they invite subscribers to go into a new loan at 6 per cent., irredeemable for ten years at least, in order with the produce of this loan that they may pay off still more of the debt, and by that means reduce the pressure which I have already noticed upon their Treasury at home. The creditors have the option at any time to demand bills for interest on the Court of Directors, at 2s. the rupee, being the probable rate which goods sent by the Indian Government would yield in the present of the British market. But should the British market take a more favourable turn, there is no obligation on the lender to take such bills; on the contrary, he is entitled to receive the 6 per cent. in specie in India half-yearly; he may then either re-invest it in stock, or invest it in goods to export to England, or he may invest it in private bills at a larger rate of exchange, or remit the money to his agent here as he may deem the most advantageous.

Where then, Sir, may I be permitted to ask, is the injustice? Where is there any condition affecting the old creditors, who may be paid off, which did not exist before, and which did not form a part of the original contract under which the money was borrowed? There is no constraint upon them—there is nothing to force them into a new Loan should they disapprove of its terms. Whether the new Loan may be subscribed for by old or by new creditors, I submit, Sir, that under present circumstances, the terms of that Loan are fair, reasonable, and even accommodating; on the other hand, I think, Sir, it is very plain that it would be an act of injustice and a gross dereliction of duty, on the part of those who have the management of the Company's affairs, not only towards the Company, but the Public at large who must be eventually interested, if they did not employ funds which lie at present unproductive, if they did not use all honourable and just endeavours to march with the times, and whilst they maintain their former engagements inviolable to avail themselves of every fair opportunity to enter into engagements of a more beneficial nature—engagements which more than former ones may tend to promote those great interests which of course are likely to be advanced in proportion to the degree of zeal, of prudence, and integrity that may be manifested by those to whose hands they have been confided.

London, July 27, 1821.

AN IMPARTIAL MAN.

Europe Deaths.

In London, Mr. Hough, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, well known as the dramatic tutor of Master Betty.

On the 29th of July, in Bedford-square, Lucy, second daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.

To the Gallic Eagle.

From a Volume of Poems, by Bernard Barton, a Member of the Society of Friends.

Fame's favourite minion!
The theme of her story—
How quailed is thy pinion,
How sullied thy glory!
Where blood flowed like water,
Exulting it bore thee!
Destruction and slaughter
Behind and before thee!
Where glory was blushing,
Thy flight was the fleetest;
Where death's sleep was hushing,
Thy slumber was sweetest
When broad swords were clashing
Thy cry was the loudest
When deep they were gashing,
Thy plume was the proudest.
But triumph is over;
No longer victorious,
No more shalt thou hover
Destructively glorious.
Far from the battle's shock
Fate has fast bound thee;
Chained to the rugged rock,
Waves warring round thee.
Instead of the trumpet's sound,
Sea-birds are shrieking;
Hoarse on thy ramparts bound
Billows are breaking.
The standards which led thee
Are trampled and torn now;
The flatterers which led thee,
Are turned to scorn now.
For ensigns unfurling,
Like sunbeams in brightness,
Are crested waves curling,
Like snow-wreaths in whiteness.
No sycophants mock thee
With dreams of dominion;
But rude tempests rock thee
And ruffle thy pinion.
Thy last flight is taken,
Hope leaves thee for ever;
And victory shall waken
Thy proud spirit never!

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

I enjoy with peculiar pleasure, your daily dish of news with my morning dish of tea; and I have usually put some faith in your remarks, particularly as to every thing about the Coronation, and to the regulation of admission to the Abbey, at Westminster. I consequently went down this day, with a large party, and I followed the Gentleman who bore the Tickets for the whole party; but guess my surprise, at the threshold of so sacred a place, when I (in the peace of God, and of our Sovereign Lord the King) was collared by a Petty Constable, who swore I had no Ticket, and must go back. The rushing in of a crowd of people, as foolish, as myself contributed, rather than my own word of honour, to effect my entrance. When I had fairly gotten myself (with the said crowd) into the wonder of wonders, all my gratification consisted in viewing, certainly, a very handsome arm chair, thousands of yards of cloth nailed to an amazing assortment of scaffoldings and seats, and the pleasure, the greatest of all, of beholding in the fair spectators a variety of beautifully inquisitive faces.

My gratification, however, as well as theirs, was counterbalanced by the excessive mortification of hearing applied to them and to all ranks and descriptions of the spectators, the roughest and most extraordinary insulting language that we are taught to expect from prize-fighters and such gentry, who, I understood, were the showmen and peace officers, with red waistcoats and short sticks for the occasion.

U mine were a singular case to-day, I would not trouble you with these remarks; but, Mr. Editor, when I see men *virtute officii*, behaving like any thing but men, to such persons in such a place, and on such occasion, I cannot swallow my tea with your news any more till I have sent this for your inspection.

Believe me, your's truly,

London, July 29, 1821.

NON CREDO.

On the Death of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The knell hath tolled, and the mighty hath gone
To the dust, like a thing forsaken;
No more shall the dread Napoleon
At the summons of Fame awaken!

Thou did'st not lie on the tented plain.
With thy martial legions round thee;
But a captive, girt with the gnawing chain,
In which the nations bound thee!

Thou did'st not fade, like a lightning flash,
When thunder-clouds bend lowly;
Thou did'st not sink, like a torrent's dash;
But silently pined, and slowly.

A hundred battles were fought and won;—
Tens of thousands fell besides thee;
And thine eagle soar'd, with its eyes to the sun,
As if all but success was denied thee.

Thy name did sound a watch word of fear,
A spell, like the earthquake and thunder;
The nations did crouch, as thy banners drew near,
In the depth of amazement and wonder!

The sceptre fell from the regal hand;
And Liberty saw but one token,
In Enrone, the seat of her ancient command,
That her sway was resistless, though broken!

'Twas in Britain the steadfast heart did remain,
Through the terrors and tempests of danger,
That the patriot glow'd, while he scoff'd at the chain
That was forged for his neck by the stranger.

'Twas to Britain the iron-bound captive gazed,
When Thralldom's low dungeon he enter'd;
'Twas in Britain the bulwark of Freedom was raised,
And the hopes of the earth were centred.

For the Swede, all unnerved, did succumb from flight
The Italian lay down by his fountain,
The bright star of Prussia was clouded by night,
The Switzer had fled to the mountain;

The Austrian struggled, yet how'd to the yoke,
And Muscovy trembled before thee;
'Till Frost, like a giant; the talisman broke,
And withering ruin came o'er thee!

Still the warrior's power was but subdued
For a season—more strength to gather;
Then forth to burst, like a torrent renewed,
To spread like flame o'er the heather.

And all was vain,—had not Wellington come,
His charge to thine opposing;
When Waterloo echoed the tramp and drum,
And thy hosts with his were closing.

Then did the star of thy victories set,
And Night's Black cloud came o'er thee,
And thy fate, all boastful and bright as yet,
To a human level bore thee.

Shame to the Bard who would raise his voice,
One hostile feeling to cherish;
Shame to the Briton that dare rejoice
When the fallen and mighty perish;

For thou did'st rise 'mid summer's skies,
Like an eagle all sun-ward soaring;
And thou stoodst the shock, unmoved as the rock,
When adversity's storm was roaring.

AMERICAN DEATH.

On the 17th of May, in Campbell county, Virginia, Mr. Charles Layne, sen, at the remarkable age of 121 years. He was born in Albe-
marle, near Buckingham county, in the year 1700. At the period of
Gen. Braddock's defeat, Mr. Layne was 55 years of age, and was ex-
empt from military duty on that alarming occasion. He has left a wi-
dow aged 110 years, and numerous and respectable family, down to the
third and fourth generation. Mr. Layne was a subject of four British
Sovereigns, and a citizen of the United States for nearly 48 years.
Until within a few years he enjoyed all his faculties, with vigorous
health.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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New Church at Meerut.

(With an Engraved Elevation of its West Front, Plate LXVIII.)

SIR, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Some time ago, I had the pleasure of perusing in your excellent JOURNAL, a brief description of the few Churches which have hitherto been erected in British India, with your accompanying remarks upon their various architectural beauties or defects. Information and opinions on such a subject, regulated by taste and judgment, will always be read with peculiar interest, and more especially by the dwellers in these regions of idolatry, where the heart languishes and sickens under the deprivation of Sabbath enjoyments, and where the village bell, "that calls the poor to pray," would be such a strange, but welcome sound. Amidst the wearisome sameness of an Indian prospect, (however, occasionally varied by the light minarets of the Mahometan Musjid, or the heavy squareness of the Hindoo Temple), we possess, but few architectural memorials of Christian feeling or worship; Nay, say the records on the tombstones of the dead, what is there to proclaim our hope beyond the grave! So obvious is the truth of this remark, that many of the Natives of this country have long indulged a most degrading idea respecting us, that we have lived, and in many places are still living, without any religion, regardless of God, and careless of Eternity. The last few years, however, seem to be establishing a kind of *Æra* in Hindoostan, challenging attention both from Pagans and from Christians;—while the former gaze with eager curiosity on the newly-erected Church or Chapel,—(a standard proclaiming the name of Jehovah—the God of Israel—Jesus Christ, the Almighty Saviour),—the latter must deeply feel, that the holiest and sweetest associations of the memory and of the heart are called into exercise, as our long-interrupted opportunities to arise and call upon our God, are thus restored to us. You may probably have heard how the spiritual necessities of the extensive European population usually stationed at Meerut, have challenged the attention of Government. About two years and a half since, an order was issued to erect a large and convenient Church, suitable for general accommodation; and Captain George Hutchinson, of the Bengal Engineers, was called upon to form the design, and draw out the regular plan. We have congratulated ourselves on the selection of such an Architect. The ability and correct taste manifested in the plan and execution of the work, have our cordial praise; and we can sincerely concede to him the Poet's boast: "exegi monumentum ære perennius;" the "non omnis moriar."

On the 18th of June 1819, (Waterloo Anniversary), the Foundation-Stone was laid; and on the 30th of September 1821, being fully completed, the Church was opened for Divine Service for the first time. The congregation, consisting of the Officers and men of the three Regiments of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, His Majesty's 14th Foot, and the Honourable Company's Horse Brigade, together with all the other European Residents at the Station, amounted to about one thousand six hundred. The service was opened with a Hymn, written for the occasion, the Music of which was composed by a Private Soldier of the 14th. The Sermon preached was from the 28th Chapter of Genesis, the 16th and 17th verses: "And Jacob awaked out of his sleep, and he said, surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not; and he was afraid, and said, how dreadful is this place—this is none other but the House of God, and this is the Gate of Heaven." The Church is enclosed within a spacious Compound, formed by a neat simple balustrade, constructed upon a low basement, freely admitting the air in every direction. On the approach, whether from the East, (the Parade-ground of His Majesty's 14th), or from the West, (facing the 11th Dragoon Lines), the *tout ensemble* is equally striking and beautiful.

The principal front and entrance is from the West, over which rises the Steeple. A handsome flight of Steps of red stone, procured with considerable trouble and expense from Dehli, forms the basement, contributing, by their elevation, not only to the beauty of this view of the Building, but giving a peculiar breadth and solidity of support to the whole front.

The accompanying Elevation, which I have the pleasure to enclose, will afford a more perfect idea of this entrance than any

description can convey. The boldness of projection given to the Doric cornice, together with the simple regularity of its triglyphs and mutules, strikingly exhibits the strength and chastity of this noble order. The Belfry and Spire possess remarkable lightness and elegance. On entering the Church, the effect of the *coup d'œil* is beautiful and impressive. The roof, at the height of thirty-one feet, is supported by a double row of pillars, of the order which is usually styled the Modern Ionic, with richly sculptured capitals. The whole length of the Church is one hundred and three feet, and its breadth seventy-five. The Pulpit and Reading Desk are richly carved. Behind the Pulpit stands the Baptismal Font, beautifully executed in stucco-work, of which material the carved railing which surrounds the Altar Table is also formed. The Aisles are laid with black and white marble in alternate squares. The Commandments, Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Invitations to the Sacrament, are cut on a large white marble tablets, the whole giving a beautiful finish to the East end of the Church.

The original Estimate upon the most economical plan was within 27,000 rupees. It became requisite, however, in the progressive advancement of the Building, to revise and alter the original plan very materially; and many fundamental parts, in an architectural point of view, were necessarily regulated by unforeseen circumstances offering themselves to notice, and over which the Architect could have no previous control. The Society of Meerut and its neighbourhood, looking upon this Sacred Temple of Christian Worship with peculiar interest, as one of the first Monumental Memorials of our Faith in the Upper Provinces of India, manifested their zeal that the House of God should receive such simple and elegant adornments as should be considered suitable, and might be within the reach of their power to accomplish. A subscription was raised, amounting to about the sum of 10,000 rupees, and which of course afforded a wider latitude to Captain Hutchinson for the exertion of his taste and talents. A handsome and well-toned Organ, a Clock, and three Bells, were purchased from these funds. We may now indeed comfort ourselves in the enjoyment of our privileged means of worship, equally with our friends at home. Our harps need no longer "hang upon the willows;" our House of Prayer and Praise "is made after the pattern of the Tabernacle" of our Jerusalem; and we may "dwell in the House of the Lord, and behold his beauty, and enquire in his Holy Temple!"

A Plan of the Meerut Church has been forwarded to Cawnpore, where we understand a similar one is to be erected.

HYMN.

Built a firm Banner of thy might,
Thy Temple, Lord! in triumph stands
We hail the beam of Orient light,
The day that dawns o'er India's lands!
Now o'er this dark benighted realm,
Where Moloch drives his bloody car,
Emanuel's Spirit shall o'erwhelm
Mad Superstition's desperate war!
Ye contrite hearts, no more complain
That slavish fear your faith controls.
The Gospel's pure seraphic strain
Breathes but of Peace to rescued souls,
And here, within these shelt'ring walls,
Where penitence and prayer are found,
The Gospel still repeats her calls,
And consecrates the hallowed ground.
Arm'd with the lash, a scorpion rod,
Thy law unseals a dreadful book,
Spirit of our Incarnate God!
A mighty voice of strong rebuke!
But sweet the pard'ning voice of Peace,
That Jesus bids the Shepherds speak,
Give us, O Lord! the glad release,
And ev'ry sinful fetter break!
Here by thy sacred Spirit's power
With Satan terminate the strife;
Here, grace to wounded souls restore,
And bring the prodigal to life.

October 31, 1821.

PETROS.

System of Government in Oude.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

You will probably have heard that a battering-train of four 18-pounders, and four 10-inch mortars, with the usual proportion of Artillery details and ammunition, escorted by 3 companies of the 1st battalion 1st regiment under Captain Maltby, are about to cross the Ganges into the territory of Oude, for the purpose (it is said) of joining a detachment assembling in that province for the reduction of some refractory Zumeendar. The employment of so large a train has given rise to various speculations regarding its ultimate object; as notwithstanding the humane system adopted by our present enlightened Ruler, of sending an overwhelming force to preclude all hope of successful resistance, there is no single place in Oude of sufficient strength to make any serious opposition, which makes it probable that a general reduction of the mud forts is about to take place.

It is much to be regretted that it should be found necessary to employ British troops in support of the existing government of Oude; as it generally happens that these disturbances originate in the oppressive measures of the Amils, who drive the Zumeendars to extremities by their tyranny and extortion; it being no uncommon circumstance for the land to be rented out on terms much below its real value, for the purpose of inducing the Zumeendars to cultivate, and a demand afterwards made, far exceeding their means of payment without reducing themselves and families to actual beggary.

That such a system should have continued so long without producing the effect of depopulating the country by the emigration of the inhabitants to our provinces, has been a matter of surprise to many. I am aware that this has at times been partially adopted by some of the poorer classes, but never to any great extent; for independent of the dislike which all men naturally feel at the idea of leaving the places so long inhabited by their ancestors, they would in the present case be compelled to sacrifice their buildings, trees, &c. which they would have no hopes of selling. But what chiefly operates to prevent emigration is the continual remittances made by our Native Army to their families in Oude: more than one-third of our Sepoys come from that province; and, upon the average, each remits about forty rupees every year, this constant influx of money to so large an amount enables the inhabitants to continue to cultivate their lands, notwithstanding the heavy and unjust exactions which they have long suffered.

The state of the Police in Oude is notoriously wretched; but the number of our Sepoys who are annually murdered while on their way to carry their little savings to their distressed families, I dare not venture to estimate. A few months ago, a Sepoy of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment, with one of the Pioneers, went to a small village called Duttoulee, in the Purgunah of Roy-Bareilly, where they intended to remain the night; but they were advised by some of the villagers to go on to the village of Bala, about a coss distant; that part of the country being so much infested with plunderers, that they themselves never ventured to sleep at night in so small a village. Unfortunately the Sepoys suffered themselves to be persuaded, and set out accompanied by two of the men. They had not proceeded far, when they were met by five armed men; the Sepoys had tulwars, but not suspecting the two villagers who attacked them from behind, they fell an easy sacrifice to the treachery which had been planned, and were soon overpowered, murdered, and plundered.

In concluding this Letter, I cannot refrain from suggesting that if the Sepoys could be provided with Drafts on the Thasildars, in the same manner as they are on the Collectors of our Provinces, they would no longer be obliged to carry their money about them; and thereby the temptation to murder them for the sake of thirty or forty rupees would soon cease to exist.

Cawnpore,
Jan. 11, 1822.

I am, Sir, your sincere well-wisher.

H.—

King's and Company's Regiments.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In your Paper of the 24th of December it is remarked that His Majesty's 24th Foot were getting over the country with less carriage than was usually required for a Sepoy Corps. If by this statement nothing more was meant than that the Civil Authorities at Banda had few applications for carriage for the Regiment, the account I have no doubt, is perfectly correct; but that the 24th Regiment, with all its Majors and two hundred and fifty Women and Children, was marching with less carriage than a Sepoy Corps, I consider impossible.

His Majesty's 24th Regiment, like all other Regiments, marched no doubt with as little baggage as possible; but I will venture to affirm that the Pay and Allowances of every Officer and Man in a Sepoy Corps would not pay the hire of all the cattle and bearers, public and private, employed for the march of the 24th Regiment.

I do not mean to insinuate that a single superfluous article was taken by the Corps, or that they had a hackery more than was absolutely necessary; I merely wish to point out the absurdity of making such assertions as that I am now noticing. But, Sir, it has been much the fashion of late to insinuate that Bengal Sepoys and their Officers are very luxurious; and the remark of your Correspondent is of this stamp. Yet, although he remarks how very inadequate an Officer's Allowances are to all the expenses incident to marching, he appears to forget, that, for every mile marched under ordinary circumstances by a European Corps, a Native Battalion marches three. However, this we must expect, and we do not complain of it.

It is a generally received opinion that the Followers of a Native Corps out-number the Soldiers three to one, and that the Bengal Regiments have more than either Madras or Bombay. Under this impression, a Return of all the Followers of every description was called for from some Bengal Corps, and the result surprised all those who had taken for granted that in a Bengal Corps every Soldier had two or three Servants to wait upon him. I subjoin a Return of one of the Corps: it includes the Women and Children of the Soldiers, and all the Followers, even the private Servants of Officers with their Families; and it may be as well to observe that the Corps was at the time in the Field with full establishments of every kind.

These Returns were furnished by three Infantry Corps; the number of Followers in each Corps very nearly the same.

AN ADJUTANT OF BENGAL

January 8, 1822.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

Return of Camp Followers, including the Families of Native Officers and Privates, with Servants of all descriptions, attached to ——— Battalion ——— Regiment Native Infantry.

Denomination.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Christians.....	1	1	2	4
Mussulmans.....	155	43	37	235
Hindoos.....	477	60	60	597

Grand Total, including Doolee Bearers and Bazar, 826

Marriages.

On the 28th ultimo, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. CORRIE, Mr. DANIEL CARRARY, to Miss C. BOEZALT.

At Cannanore, on the 28th of December, by the Reverend J. DUN-SPERVILLE, WILLIAM MASON, Esq. of the Civil Service, to ELIZA, second Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel WELSH, Commanding the Provinces of Malabar and Canara.

Births.

On the 26th ultimo, Mrs. JOSEPH ELLY, of a Son.

On the 11th ultimo, near Allahabad, the Lady of Lieutenant W. THOMAS, His Majesty's 89th Regiment, of a Son and Heir.

Sunday Gaming-Houses.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I beg leave, through the medium of your Journal, to bring to the notice of the Public, and the Authorities whom it may concern, the following circumstance, with a view, that an entire check may be put to such nefarious practices.

On Sunday last, about 5 P. M. while passing the Road behind Terretta Bazar, a little above Soorhuttah Lane, I observed at a House there, the ingress and egress of a number of persons, consisting of Hindoos, Musselmans, and Chinese, but principally of the lower class of Christians.—Curiosity led me to enter the said House;—when, to my utter astonishment, I observed Gambling, in various shapes, and to an extensive degree, carried on:—such as Cock-fighting, Card-playing, and a certain Chinese Game called the *Tipo*.—On enquiry I was informed that this has been the practice for a series of years, under the sanction of the Owner of the House, who thereby comes in for a large commission.—This haunt is designated "*The Cock-Pit*." That persons of the aforesaid description, daily and nightly resort to it, is an undoubted fact.—Tis here, people risk their earnings, their fortunes, their ALL, till reduced to absolute beggary and wretchedness, they hardly know what to do, or how to act.

Do we then wonder at the frequent and numerous instances of daring robberies being committed in the Metropolis, and even by Servants upon their own masters? Let us look to the probable cause.

Your's,

Calcutta, Jan. 31, 1822.

D. I. O.

Fire at Barrackpore.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,

With feelings of sincere regret I inform you that the House occupied by Captain Newton and his Family, took Fire last night at 12 o'clock, and burnt with such fury that not an article of property contained in the three rooms at the end where the Fire commenced was saved; the exertions of the Officers who came to assist in saving the property could only be surpassed by the feelings they evinced for their Brother Officer, his wife, and infant children. It is to be regretted that timely aid was not sent from the Lines, the want of which has proved a serious loss, as every article might in that event have been saved.

The night was fortunately still, or the consequences would have been very serious to the Cantonments, these Bungalows being within 50 yards in the direction from the one on fire. This has been the second time the abovementioned Bungalows have been fired within the short space of 15 months.

The most minute inquiry has failed towards a discovery of how the Fire was communicated to the Bungalow, which cannot but leave a suspicion that some evil intentioned person took advantage of the Family being asleep, and maliciously fired the Choppah. It has often been a wonder to me, and I am sure it has to other inhabitants of the Cantonments, that Fire Engines have never been established at this Station, either by Government or by Subscription; and as a good thing cannot be done too late, it is to be hoped that this accident will be a warning, and that a plan will be immediately suggested for proper means as a safety for the lives and property of so large a proportion of the Military branch of the Service.

I remain, Mr. Editor, your obedient Servant,

AN OBSERVER OF THE CONFLAGRATION AND
A SUBSCRIBER.

Barrackpore, January 31, 1822.

Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, a Father condemns a Son and Nephew to death. Your readers may be pleased to have an opportunity of comparing the following sublime passage with the corresponding scene in *Brutus*:—

"But Euarchus staid a good while upon himself, like a valiant man that should receive a notable encounter, being vehemently stricken with the fatherly love of so excellent children, and studying, with his best reason, what his office required: at length, with such a kind of gravity as was neare to sorrow, he thus uttered his mind: I take witnesse of the immortall gods (said hee) O, Arcadians, that what this day I have said, hath beene out of my assured perswasion, what justice it selfe and your just lawes require. Though strangers then to me, I had no desire to hurt them; but leaving aside all considerations of the persons, I weighed the matter which you committed into my hands, with my most impartiall and farthest reach of reason. And therout have condemned them to lose their lives, contaminated with so many foule breaches of hospitality, civility, and vertue. Now, contrary to all expectations, I find them to be my onely sonne and nephew, such upon whom you see what gifts nature hath bestowed: such who have so to the wonder of the world heretofore behaved themselves, as might give just cause to the greatest hopes, that in an excellent youth may be conceived. Lastly, in few words, such in whom I placed all my mortall joyes, and thought my selfe, now neare my grave, to recover a new life. But, alas, shall justice halt? Or shall shee winke in one's cause, which had lynce's eyes in another's? Or, rather, shall all private respects give place to that holy name? Be it so, be it so, let my gray haire be layd in the dust with sorrow, let the small remnant of my life be to mee an inward and outward desolation, and to the world a gazing stocke of wretched misery; but never, never let sacred rightfulness fall: it is immortall, and immortally ought to bee preserved. If rightly I have judged, then rightly I have judged mine owne children; unless the name of a child should have force to change the never-changing justice. No, no, Pyrocles and Musidorus, I preferre you much before my life, but I preferre justice as farre before you: while you did like your selves, my body should willingly have been your shield, but I cannot keep you from the effects of your own doing: nay, I cannot in this case acknowledge you for mine; for never had I shepheard to my nephew, nor ever had woman to my son; your vices have degraded you from being princes, and have disannull'd your birthright. Therefore, if there be any thing left in you of princely vertue, shew it in constant suffering, that your unprincely dealing hath purchased unto you. For my part I must tell you, you have forced a father to rob himselfe of his children. Doe you, therefore, O, Philanax, and you my other lords of this countrey, see the judgement be rightly performed, in time, place, and manner, as before appointed. With that, though hee would have refrained them, a man might perceive the teares drop downe his long white beard."—p. 479.

Calcutta, January 29, 1822.

ARCAS.

Births.

At Madras, on the 14th ultimo, the Lady of the Honorable Sir CHARLES GREY, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 11th ultimo, the Lady of the Honorable Lieutenant General Sir C. COLVILLE, G. C. B. Commander in Chief, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 10th ultimo, Mrs. E. CORNELIUS, of a Son.

At Bombay, on the 7th ultimo, the Lady of JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

At Rutterpoore Cantonment, on the 1st ultimo, the Lady of Captain JENNIS, of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry, of a Son.

At Satara, on the 25th of December, the Lady of Lieutenant C. J. WESTLEY, 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, of a Son.

Sonnet.

THE LOVE, THAT CANNOT DIE.

Oh, dearer than the dearest, thro' this sea
Of doubts, and troubles, and perplexing fears,
Where my frail bark, with trembling caution, steers,
What is't, that guides me, but the love of thee?
'Tis said, that love, with time, will cease to be,
But mine has stood the silent lapse of years,
Undimm'd by absence—unfaced by tears,
Yea, deeper graven by all my misery!
They said I should forget thee—did they know
The depth and nature of a love, like mine?
That there are streams, which cannot cease to flow,
That there are rays, which must for ever shine?
Alas, their eyes are ever fix'd below!
What should they reckon, or ken of things divine?

Deaths.

On Friday last, the 1st instant, to the great grief and sorrow of his afflicted parents and relatives, ADOLPHUS ST. FRANCIS, the infant Son of Mr. FRANCIS D'M. SINAES, aged 4 months and 7 days.

At Madras, on the 1st ultimo, THEODORA JANE, the eldest Daughter of THOMAS DE FRIES, Esq. aged 19 years.

New School of Poetry.

Our readers will readily remember the Divisions into which the various Schools of Poetry are classed in England, the Lake School, the Cockney School, &c. In India we have not yet attained to the eminence or refinement of such Divisions; although the merits of the Calcutta Bards have formed a theme for grave and serious Dissertation by an Essayist in a contemporary Print. From his pen, we had a comparative estimate of the styles of BERNARD WYCLIFFE, CYTHERON, SANDY IN CALCUTTA, and POET CRANE, embracing as it were the extremes and antipodes of our Poetic World. Since then, however, a new Luminary has arisen, and bids fair to stand alone, as moving in his own peculiar orbit, and not likely to be denied the merit of entire originality. The Poem which he has honored the JOURNAL so far as to address to it for publication, is entitled "THE CHOICE," which we at first supposed might have been in imitation of POMFRET's well-known Poem under the same title: but a few Stanzas were sufficient to convince us that we had misconceived. The Writer seems to have been ambitious of great accuracy in measure, as the first line is scanned by figures; and a number of erasures and emendations occur throughout the Poem, which shew that we have it in its most laboured, polished, and finished state. "THE SOFA" of Cowper may always be cited as a striking instance of the power of a fertile imagination to create a thousand lively images from the most ordinary subject; but as the Writer of "THE CHOICE" seems to take a still wider range, and to detail with minute exactness, other various articles of domestic furniture and household goods, he may be considered as the Father of an entirely new style, which might be called "The Upholstery School of Poetry"—and deserve the patronage of all the Cabinet-Makers and Furniture-Sellers of the East. As a whole, it is too rich to be exposed at once to the profane eye of prying curiosity. We must content ourselves, therefore, with giving only a few Stanzas, chosen at random, for the gratification of the present generation, and for the admiration of posterity. We ought to add that the Author himself appears so sensible of its merits, that he did not think it necessary to request its insertion if approved; but taking this for granted, says, in the Note that enclosed it, "Please to publish in your Paper of Monday the enclosed "CHOICE," and send me a Copy of it at my House, No. —, Rada Bazar Lane." We dare not indicate the No. as it might lead to the disturbance of this quiet haunt of the Muses, where they have taken up their retreat. It should henceforth, however, be considered classic ground, and consecrated to the Eastern Apollo. But we are detaining the Reader from his promised gratification. Let him read, wonder, and admire.

THE CHOICE.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
If indulgent Heav'n my desires fulfil,
Which I in petition humbly implore;
I'd lead life as serene and tranquil,
And the rudiments of Science explore.
A neat and excellent house I would keep,
Confin'd close to the bank of the river;
Where luxury and pleasure shall not reap
Any advantage, which causeth distemper.
All would seem agreeable and pleasing,
To animate the heart, and revive the soul;
Nothing dissimilar and provoking
As to make it appear faulty and droll.
A Garden I would have attach'd to my house,
With flowers most luxuriantly fine;
An Orchard too, my garden would espouse,
With elegant species of eglantine.
My house would consist of apartments neat,
Quite sufficient according to my will;
That large parties may assemble and meet
And rooms be enough for more to hold still.
The furniture of my house would be clean,
The fitting-up quite elegant and rich;
The embroidered works of fine satin

D. L.

The abrupt termination of the last verse, by the omission of the 4th line, is not to be regarded as an error of the Printer. The Stanzas that we have given, including the first and the last, with 4 intermediate ones taken at random, are accurately printed from the Original, and we are therefore bound to suppose that the Author intended this sudden close as a grace or an ornament, of which none but inspired minds like his own could perceive the sublimity.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Cutchoura,..... per maund	14 0 a	14 8
Indigo, fine blue,.....	260 0 a	270 0
Ordinary ditto,.....	250 0 a	260 0
Saltpetre, Colme, 1st sort,.....	5 8 a	6 6
2d sort,.....	4 9 a	5 5
3d sort,.....	3 12 a	4 4

Indigo.—The sales in this during the week have been limited, and prices in some instances have given way a little, the principal holders continue firm, but little of good remains unsold—we have heard of two or three parcels that went off this week at 245, to 260, in bond—the total importation to the 29th instant is 71,465 factory maunds, which is considerably more than arrived up to the same period last year—the produce it is probable will come up to 80,000 maunds.

Cotton.—We have not heard of any sales in this during the week; it appears to have advanced a little in some parts of the interior—the following is an extract of a letter from Mirzapoor, dated 23d of January, 1822:—

"Cotton of all kinds have risen to-day, from 6 pie to 1 anna per darrah—near 1200 bales have been imported since yesterday—about 290 bales have been purchased by the Mirzapoor Byparies, Kooch at 1-10-3, Cutchoura at 1-8, and Farreah at 1-7-3."

At Bogwongolah the price stated on the 26th of January for old Cutchoura was 13-8 to 13-12 per maund—sales 1500 maunds, for country consumption—stock 35,000 maunds.

Saltpetre and Sugar.—The sales in these have not been extensive this week—prices are rather looking down.

Grain.—Has been in active demand through the week, but we have little alteration to state in prices.

Piece Goods.—Have been a good deal looked after this week, particularly Bandanoes and Choppah Romauls.

Europe Goods.—Are in fair demand, and prices in general rather looking up, but the low rate of Exchange now operates much against the importers.

Freight to London—May still be quoted at £4 to £6.